

EL PASO HERALD

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No. 97 *De la Cruz* Secretary.

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Persons solicited to subscribe for The Herald should beware of impostors and should not pay money to anyone unless he can show that he is legally authorized by the El Paso Herald.

Schools As Producing Industries

ILLUSTRATING the value in dollars and cents to the community of first class schools, the experience of the new El Paso School for Girls is interesting. Though but little work has been done to enrol pupils, already three families from out of town have declared their intention to move to El Paso in order to place their daughters in the school. The school has a boarding department, but in these three cases at least, the parents will make their home here during the winter in order to give their children the advantages of city schools of high standard, and at the same time the advantages of home training.

This fact emphasizes the importance of giving the educational institutions of the city strong financial cooperation, because it pays in dollars and cents to build them up, just as if they were factories or other important business enterprises. Good schools in the city operating with sufficient capital and kept up to a high standard are constantly and increasingly producers of wealth for the community. The income is largely from outside the city, or else it represents money that would be sent away to schools in other cities if it were not for the home advantages.

The El Paso School for Girls has been chartered. The stockholders met today and elected a board of directors composed of 11 of the best known business men and professional men in El Paso. There will also be a board of women which will act in an advisory capacity. The teaching corps is composed of women of thorough training and experience in schools of the highest type, specialists in their various branches and chosen with special care for their fitness in caring for the intellectual and physical needs of young girls. There is no reason why the school should not receive strong patronage from the people of the Great Southwest, for it will be in position to offer the advantages of the best eastern, northern, and coast schools with the added advantage of location nearer home in an ideal climate for winter residence, outdoor sports, and outdoor study and recreation.

The Cloudford Chautauqua is promoted and supported as an institution for the general service of the southwestern people, and with no idea of profit making. The expenses are paid by public spirited citizens of Cloudford and El Paso, and a general invitation is issued. This should be the beginning of an endless series of Chautauqua meetings with constantly increasing interest.

Work That Saves Public Money

THE quarterly report of the Woman's Charity association shows relief extended in hundreds of cases and, as always, a most economical use of the funds entrusted to the association. The work of the women of the Charity is directed especially to the relief of sick or destitute women and children, but deserving cases of any kind are given prompt and effective aid.

The Woman's Charity association from the beginning of its work has been noted for efficiency; there is no red tape about its activities, but it goes "home to the instant need of things." The value of its service in the community is incalculable and it deserves the most generous support.

It was through its auspices that the baby life saving work was inaugurated, and this branch, with its school for mothers, the baby clinic, the district visiting by trained members, and the children's club for personal and civic cleanliness, has absolutely proved its right to perpetual existence and adequate support from the public treasuries of city and county as well as from private charity.

Public money could not be better spent than in helping to maintain this work of tangible service and quick results. To save life and to avert plague and pestilence and disease and weakness are proper functions of government, and the methods of the Woman's Charity and its auxiliaries are a most economical and effectual way to promote the welfare of the people.

The Cloudford Chautauqua opens next Monday, with a varied and attractive program. The topics will all be of popular educational value for both young and old, and the idea of holding the sessions out in the open amid the trees and flowers and birds and squirrels ought to appeal by its novelty to many who will attend from El Paso and New Mexico. Let all join to make the first Cloudford Chautauqua a success. As always in such matters, a few are bearing the burdens of expense and organization, and the least the general public can do is to encourage the movement with personal presence.

Regulation, Not Prohibition

THE national association of brewers sees signs of a great change of sentiment regarding prohibition. The vigilance committee of the brewers reports that the tendency is for dry districts to go wet, and for sentiment in favor of state prohibition laws to die out. As for state prohibition laws or constitutional amendments for statewide prohibition, The Herald does not favor them and never has favored them. They give rise to a destructive sentiment of antagonism to law, and they create conditions of local disorder and law violation that the state governmental organization is usually unable to correct. Moreover the people of this country are not prepared to submit gracefully to restrictive laws of that sort, and are not likely to be for a long time to come. The proportion of liquor consumers is too large as compared with those who would prohibit the use of liquors, to make the enforcement of such laws practical as a consistent policy of government.

Strict regulation of the liquor traffic, limiting the number of saloons according to population, strict enforcement of the laws, high license, rigid banishment of associated vices in connection with saloons, the permanent disarmament or black-listing of individuals who habitually violate the liquor laws, the extension of local option to smaller districts than counties and especially to precincts in cities, the treatment of drunkenness as a disease not a crime, the swift and heavy punishment of liquor dealers who aid in violating the laws or in debauching the young, these are the outlines of a policy better calculated to bring about improved conditions than the victory of the more radical reformers.

The El Paso Herald's mining news department is the only comprehensive daily summary of general southwestern mining development published anywhere. This department of The Herald is made the special concern of one member of the staff, and not only is the news fresh and authoritative but it also covers a wide field in addition to what develops locally. No other newspaper anywhere makes the effort The Herald makes to cover mining news and develop mining interest in west Texas and New Mexico.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

THEY doom you, Dobbin, now and then, they say your usefulness is gone; some blame fool thing designed by men has left its equine race in pawn. They doomed you, and your hopes were low, when bicycles were all the rage; they said: "The horse will have to go—he'll have to beat it from the stage!" They doomed you when the auto-car was given its resplendent birth, "This sinks the poor old horse's star—he'll have to beat it from the earth!" And now they're dooming you some more, there are so many motor things; men scorn the earth with sullen roar, or float around on hardware wings. They doom you, Dobbin, now and then, and call you has-been, and the like; but while this world is breeding men, the horse will still be on the pike. No painted thing of cogs and wheels and entrails made of noisy brass can e'er supplant a horse's heels, or make man grudge a horse his grass. No man-made trap of bars and springs can love or confidence impart, nor give the little neigh that brings emotion to the horseman's heart. O build your cars and ships and planes, and doom old Dobbin as you will! While men have souls and hearts and brains, old Dobbin shall be with us still!

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THE TALKING STONE

By Curnonsky.

"MY daughters! I should let my daughter marry a loafer like you, a pauper who has not got a sou to his name! Do I look like a fool? Get out of here as you can, unless you want me to kick you out. And do not let me catch you sneaking around 'The Crowned Ox' again, or you will be invited to attend your own funeral!"

And in spite of the ironical smiles of the guests on the hotel piazza, who were amused at the sight of his anger, Maître Berdigeux, the host of "The Crowned Ox," drove the unfortunate suitor away with his napkin.

Had it been any other man than the charming Maître Berdigeux, who had recalled him like this, René Bellard would at least have broken two or three of his ribs, but he thought of the future and stammered: "But we love each other, Annette and I."

"Let Annette come and tell me that and I will give her something else to think about. My daughter Annette, the prettiest girl in the county, who is to have a dowry of 25,000 francs, marry a waiter! Never!"

"A waiter? That he was losing control of himself."

"It is all right, Maître Berdigeux," he said, "I am going now, but I will say goodbye yet. You will hear from me, and don't you forget!"

He walked off slowly, followed with sympathetic glances by two English misses, who rather liked the athletic looking young fellow with the curly hair.

Maître Berdigeux, who felt that his guests were siding with the enemy, went back to his kitchen, and a few moments later there came the sound of blows and the sobbing of a woman, telling the guests of a prolonged discussion of the marriage question.

Although having thus asserted his paternal authority, the host of "The Crowned Ox" felt rather uneasy at heart, and regretted having been so rough on Bellard. Not that he thought for a moment of accepting him as son-in-law, but he remembered how difficult it would be now, at the very height of the season, to get a man as faithful and reliable as his former waiter. Bellard was as good as a whole staff of waiters, and what was now to become of the celebrated echo that had made his inn famous?

"The Crowned Ox" owed its whole popularity, which extended far beyond the boundaries of Brittany, to the proximity of a famous rock. This rock, known as "the talking stone," not only commanded a magnificent view of the sea, but it also had a voice, which would have made Caruso turn green with envy. The strangest thing was that nobody had heard this echo before Maître Berdigeux discovered it. The former owner of "The Crowned Ox," who sold the inn

for a few thousand francs, had never even suspected its existence, but a few months later the echo was discovered, and the story of its wonderful qualities told to half a million readers in a Paris newspaper, with the result that tourists came from all parts of the country and inside of three years "The Crowned Ox" was the most prosperous hotel on all the coast between Treguier and Plouville, and Maître Berdigeux had been forced to add two stories to the main building and build a big garage.

Now the famous echo was not quite as natural as people thought, and this second Bellard knew the secret of it. He alone, besides Berdigeux and Annette knew how it was made to repeat even words of five or six syllables in an almost heavenly voice, and the very next day the director of the Paris opera was coming down to hear it. The thought of a scandal made Berdigeux turn pale and actually kept him awake all night.

At ten the next forenoon three automobiles from Lannion brought the great man and a crowd of friends and beautiful ladies. As soon as they had had refreshments they asked to hear the famous talking stone.

"A rock that has a million in its throat," said the director, and slapped Berdigeux on the back.

Maître Berdigeux led on the caravan as the only guide and after half an hour's walk along rocky paths, and through shady woods the party came to a small beach walled in by two perpendicular rocks, and at the end of this narrow passage was seen the famous talking stone arising from the sea.

Maître Berdigeux was pale with fright, for he had just discovered on the top of the rock the familiar silhouette of Bellard, but his voice was quite firm as he shouted the familiar question:

"Echo, are you there?" "Yes, I am here," came the surprising answer in a beautiful sonorous voice. "I am here Maître Berdigeux, to tell you that I am tired of playing echo for three years."

A roar of laughter greeted these words and all the tourists stared at Berdigeux, who was crestfallen with grief and red with indignation.

Suddenly the voice sang the Song of Fortunio as no one ever heard it sung before. Silence fell upon the merry crowd and when the voice was over the director cried in an ecstasy of enthusiasm:

"I engage you on the spot, my boy! Five thousand francs a month to start on. Is that enough?" "That's a word," cried Bellard.

The new singer created a sensation at the opera and soon made a fortune. He married Annette Berdigeux, though her father never forgave him for destroying the famous talking stone.

With the Exchanges

COUNTING CHICKENS EARLY.

From Santa Fe (N. M.) Eagle. Some of the newspapers in New Mexico are already printing the "state of New Mexico." It may not have occurred to these papers that it is not a good plan to christen juvenile poultry before the process of incubation is completed. It would be humiliating indeed for these papers to be obliged to change that word "state" to "territory."

ANOTHER PHASE.

From Globe (Ariz.) Silver Belt. The globe on a vacation isn't so enthusiastic about his ability to come back.

HINGLISH.

From Houston (Texas) Chronicle. The stork was the original heirship.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald of This Date 1896.

Two American burglars tried to get into P. L. Buquor's shop on South El Paso street at 2 a. m., by cutting the glass in the front door. This aroused the proprietor, who sleeps at the rear of the store. He reached for his Winchester and sent three bullets after the intruders, who escaped.

There will be a game between the local Browns and the Leadville Blues tomorrow.

Boys firing at a bottle with a target rifle wounded a Mexican laborer yesterday afternoon. The bullet struck him in the side. The wound may prove serious.

P. J. Stephenson returned today from Albuquerque.

Col. C. S. Maxton left this morning on a two weeks' business trip to Los Angeles.

Judge F. E. Hunter returned this morning from Galveston.

Isaac Blumenthal returned this morning from New York, where he purchased a large stock of goods with which to open a wholesale store in this city.

Judge T. A. Fairley will take Mrs. Fairley to Chicago tomorrow.

Tom Kellis, for several months foreman in The Herald composing room, will leave this evening for Colorado City, where he will engage in business for himself.

NEW DISNEY.

From Bisbee (Ariz.) Evening Miner. A prisoner of New York whose stomach was pumped out by the police surgeons was found to have swallowed three dimes. There were indications that made him feel like 30 cents.

THE HEN AGAIN.

From Albuquerque (N. M.) Morning Journal. And still the patient hen goes on without asking whether she is working for an incubator or a cold storage plant.

SPRUCING UP.

From Encino (N. M.) Progress. We have a tailor and clothes press in town, and all the boys look like they are just out of a band box lately.

Nogales says that the excitement following the bank robbery there was almost indescribable, as the bandits shot up a party of 20 are arranging to take a bicycle ride to Fort Bliss.

Several bike riders were "pulled" last night for riding without lights and on the sidewalks.

Meta Baker, Silver, 63-2-6; lead, \$2.70; copper, 10-3-40; Mexican pesos, El Paso, 52c; Juarez, 53c.

RECKLESS BOYS RIDING

A number of El Paso messenger boys, and others are courting either death or serious accident by riding their bicycles at breakneck speed—minus the handlebars.

The fat developed over a month ago when a messenger broke the handlebars of his wheel. Not having the necessary funds to purchase a new pair, and being able to ride the wheel without using the handlebars, he steered gear, he has since been dodging automobiles, carriages, heavy wagons and pedestrians by using "body English."

Not to be outdone his companion messenger boys, also adopts in steering their bicycles without the use of the handlebars, discarded them and have since been enjoying the exhilaration of flitting pedestrians who thought they were scheduled for a more or less mild steam rolling process.

WICKERSHAM REELECTED TO CONGRESS FROM ALASKA

Juneau, Alaska, Aug. 11.—Incomplete returns from the elections indicate that delegate James Wickersham, Independent Republican, has been re-elected to congress over Ed Orr, Republican, by a large majority. In some quarters it is predicted that Wickersham's majority will equal that of two years ago. In the Valdez district, Orr's home, Wickersham polled 196 votes to Orr's 84. O'Connor, the Labor candidate, polled less than 20 per cent of the total vote.

The Prussian House of Hohenzollern and Its Rule of Germany

By Frederic J. Haskin

VII.—THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 11.—Stretching from the low frontier of Holland and Belgium eastward over the valleys of the Rhine, of the Weser, of the Elbe and of the Oder, surrounding and engulfing other German kingdoms and principalities, still eastward on over the grave of Poland to the borders of great Russia, lies the kingdom of Prussia. The territory of this kingdom is as large as that of Missouri and Iowa together, and it has a population of 28,000,000, or more than six times as much as the two middle American states may boast. Every foot of this territory is conquered territory. Every one of those 28,000,000 inhabitants is the vassal subject of an absolute monarch who is unwilling to admit that they have any rights whatever except such as he is pleased to vouch for. This is the kingdom of Prussia which controls and rules the great German empire, the most powerful state of continental Europe, and the rival of Great Britain in the supremacy among the nations of the world.

The Great Kaiser.

William II, the reigning king of Prussia, is one of the most remarkable men now living in the world. Outside of Prussia, and Americans especially know him best as the German emperor. It is in that capacity that he appears when discussing problems of international politics. But it is as the king of Prussia that he rules his people most effectively. It is as the king of Prussia that he claims to be the representative and vicar of God. A cartoonist in Prussia dares not lampoon the German emperor, because he knows he would be punished for the crime of lese majesty against the Prussian king. A Bavarian newspaper may caricature the kaiser in perfect safety because in the kingdom of Bavaria the king of Prussia is not the emperor. Bavaria is a part of the German empire. As a matter of fact Bavarian newspapers do most mercilessly lampoon the august emperor, and all that the imperial household can do is to forbid officers to buy the paper. This seemingly trifling and circumstance illustrates the puzzling fact that while Prussia dominates and rules the German nation, the non-Prussian German states still retain a great deal of their political independence, as well as the separate institutions and their peculiar local customs.

But since the union in 1871 Prussia has been able to stamp out many of the ancient and classic German traditions, and to substitute for them the distinctive Prussian ideals. The old Germany—the Germany of poets and philosophers, of pamphleteers and professors, of students and singers—is passing away. The Germany of the popular imagination of a half century ago is now to be found in Austria more than in the German empire. Germany has become Prussianized.

The House of Hohenzollern.

The kaiser is the inheritor of the prospective world supremacy of his empire as "the mastery of the Hohenzollern world power." In his eyes, at least, Prussia is not a nation—it is nothing more than the vassal appanage of the Hohenzollern family. The Hohenzollerns trace their origin to count Thasso of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, count Frederick I, built the castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 950. Count Frederick III of this line was made a prince of the Holy Roman empire in 1273 and became the Burggrave of Nuremberg. His great grandson, Frederick VI, was given the title of Elector of Brandenburg by Sigismund in 1415, and two years later obtained the rank of elector of Brandenburg.

Prussia's Conversion.

While the Hohenzollern family was making its way upward from the possession of an insignificant county to the control of the electorate of Brandenburg, Prussia was being converted from savagery and heathenism by the evangel of the sword to the religion of the Gentle Nazarene. Prussia was a country comprising the great plain sloping from the Silesian mountains to the Baltic sea, on both sides of the River Vistula, inhabited by the tribes of Gothic, Slav and Letts, semi-savage in their domestic life and wholly savage in their enmity to all outsiders, and especially to the Christian religion.

At about the beginning of the 11th century a Pomeranian monk established an extensive chain of missions in the country, but the heathens raged and put the Christian converts to death. Rome then gave its sanction to the mission of conversion by coercion, and after some failures, the task of Christianizing Prussia was assigned to the Order of Teutonic Knights. This order had been instituted for the purpose of converting German pilgrims to Palestine, but now that crusading had become unpopular they were, in the year 1239, authorized by the pope to invade and convert Prussia. For a half century the Teutonic Knights conducted a remorseless war against the comparatively defenseless Prussians. They conquered the country and ruled it henceforth, but long after Columbus discovered America many Prussian people were at heart still heathens, and never did they give their hearts to Rome.

Creation of the King.

A century after the head of the Hohenzollern family became elector of Brandenburg, the Teutonic Knights in 1511 elected the Margrave Albert, a younger son of the Hohenzollern family, to the post of grand master of the order. True to the instincts of his ancestry as well as of his descent, the Margrave Albert gave the moribund knightly order its death blow and constituted himself the hereditary prince of Prussia. The male line of Albert soon died out and the province of Prussia passed to the elder Hohenzollern line of the electors of Brandenburg.

When John Sigismund, elector of Brandenburg, espoused the cause of Protestantism, acquired new territory in central Germany, and united Brandenburg and Prussia into a duchy, he laid the broad foundations for the future greatness of his family. That was in 1618. The storm of the Thirty Years War was even then about to break, and during that long struggle the Hohenzollern duchy was more prominent as a sufferer than as an active participant. The elector George William, who died in 1640, left to his successor a barren desolate waste of his domain. Frederick William, who had in some manner escaped the devastation of that terrible war, that successor was Frederick William, who ruled for 48 years and who is known in history as the "Great Elector." He was the grandfather of modern Germany.

The Great Elector.

The great elector established the first standing army in central Europe. He gained complete sovereignty over Prussia, and consolidated it with Brandenburg and his other minor possessions in a permanent union. He forced the neighboring states of France, Holland and Sweden to respect his sovereignty and to regard the boundaries of his governmental estate. When he died in 1688 he left to his son a country having a million and a half people, a great deal of treasure, and a standing army of 38,000 well-drilled soldiers.

On January 18, 1701, the son of the great elector assumed the kingly crown as Frederick I, first king of Prussia. He made few efforts to add to the territory or prestige of his crown, but his successor, Frederick William I, acquired great wealth, purchased much territory and added part of Pomerania to the kingdom. The third king of Prussia came to the throne in 1740. He was Frederick II, usually called Frederick the Great. He found a state of less than 50,000 square miles with a population of two and a half million, and when he died 46 years later he left Prussia having 75,000 square miles and a population of nearly six million people. His conquests were continued by his son, Frederick William II, who reigned from 1785 to 1797, and who brought Prussia up to an area of 100,000 square miles and to a population of more than nine million.

Napoleon's Power.

Frederick William III came to the throne in 1797. Nine years later his kingdom was laid waste by Napoleon, and a half of his territory and population was taken. After the fall of the Napoleonic empire, the congress of Vienna restored this loss and added to Prussia a part of Saxony, the Palatinate and Swedish Pomerania, making of Prussia two separate pieces of territory aggregating about 107,000 square miles.

In the latter years of the reign of Frederick William III, who died in 1840, and all during the reign of Frederick William IV, from 1840 to 1861, the Prussian kingdom devoted itself to the perfection of its army; the training and education of its young men, both for war and work; and aimed steadily and singly at gaining the supremacy of the German world. William I came to the throne as king of Prussia in 1861. He had under him Bismarck and Von Moltke. In 1866 Prussia fought the victorious Seven Weeks War with Austria, gained complete supremacy among

Abe Martin



Fortunately the folks that go way for the summer or all the ones we kin spare the easiest. Mrs. Celia Grimes, one of our loveliest June brides, is at home on parole.

The German states; absorbed Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, Frankfurt and Schleswig-Holstein; formed the north German confederation; excluded Austria from the Germanic family council; and made of the kingdoms of Prussia a compact state of 134,462 square miles having a population of 22,000,000 people.

The Overturn of France. Four years later Prussia defeated France and destroyed the power of Napoleon III, and in 1871 William I assumed the imperial crown and became the first kaiser of the modern German empire. The present kaiser was then 12 years old. His father, Frederick III, succeeded the first emperor in 1888, but died after less than three months' reign, and William II, whom God preserve, came to the royal throne of Prussia, the imperial leadership of Germany and the headship of the family of Hohenzollern.

This is the story of Prussia. It is a story of growth by conquest, and it is significant in view of the fact that Germans are fond of saying that as the 19th century witnessed the Prussianizing of Germany, so will the 20th century witness the Germanizing of the world.

Tomorrow—The Chaos of Disunion.

PROGRAM FOR THE CHAUTAUQUA AT CLOUDCROFT

Interesting List of Speakers and Attractions for First Week Announced.

(Continued From Page One.)

M. D., director of Cloudford Chautauqua.

Address and introduction of governor of New Mexico.

Address—Hon. William J. Mills, governor of New Mexico.

Music, "Copos de Nieve," Spanish (Orchestra)—Orchestra.

Address, "Framing the Constitution."

Judge Albert B. Fall.

Address—Judge Byron Sherry.

Music, "Dicha en mi Hogar," Spanish (Arango)—Orchestra.

8:00—Music (selected)—Orchestra.

Song, "My Mountain Home"—The James Canon quartet.

Vocal solo, "A Song of Waiting" (Ellen Wright)—Mrs. Frank W. Beach.

Recitation, "Mud Pie"—Miss Henri Oliver.

Impromptu A (Schubert).

Polka Salon (Tschackowsky)—Annie Stolaroff.

Reading (selected)—Mrs. C. Clayton Patch.

Song, "I've Got the Mumps"—Miss Mary Stolaroff; accompanist, Miss Mary Stolaroff.

Reading, "Bobby Shafto"—Miss Mary Rankin.

Vocal solo, "Flower Rain" (Edwin Schneider)—Mrs. Frank W. Beach.

Music (selected)—Oliver orchestra.

Tuesday, August 16th.

—Afternoon—

2:30—Music—Orchestra.

Address, "Care of the Teeth"—Dr. R. H. Guder, D. D. S.

Music.

Address, "Compulsory Dental Education"—Dr. P. H. Brown, D. D. S.

—Evening—

7:45—Music—Orchestra.

Lecture, "Physical Development and Personal Hygiene"—Mrs. C. Clayton Patch.

Wednesday, August 17th.

—Afternoon—

2:30—Lecture, "The Most Effective Type of Christianity"—Rev. Caspar S. Wright, pastor Trinity M. E. church, South, El Paso.

2:30—Lecture to women only. Subject, "Health and Art in Dress"—Mrs. C. Clayton Patch.